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in the first and fourth buildings. The spinning mill will have about 40,000 spindles, and in 1951 should begin to produce cotton yarn for fine cloth. The mill will only partially use domestic raw materials, and will fill the needs of the entire nation [Yugoslavia? Bosnia-Herzegovina?], for about 1,500 workers will produce a little less than 2 million kilograms annually of the finest cotton yarn. Within the combine, a textile mill will be built in the future which will produce over 12 million meters of cotton cloth annually. With the building of the spinning mill Yugoslavia will no longer import finished cotton yarn, but only raw cotton, which is cheaper.

The flax and hemp industry, a new branch of the economy in Bosnia-Herzegovina, began to develop following the war. The hemp factory in Dvorovi, near Bijeljina, was completed at the end of 1949, and in April 1950 the linen factory at Fesiba began working. At present, only hemp and linen fiber are being produced, which are being made into yarn at factories in other republics. In 1951, construction will begin in Bosnia-Herzegovina on a spinning mill and a weaving mill for linen cloth, and on a factory for hemp products.

A small factory is now being built in Zepce for producing linen fiber, and a hemp factory in Samac, Bosnia, will produce hemp fiber. These are small-production operations which are of cheap construction, and are being built at the source of raw materials, which will be increased by planting hemp and flax. Similar enterprises will be built in other areas of Bosnia-Herzegovina. Ginning is already in operation in Zepce, while the remaining sections of the linen mill will be in operation by the end of June. Work is proceeding speedily on the site of the hemp factory in Samac, for it must also be in operation by the end of June.

In August 1950, the "Izgradnja" Republic Construction Enterprise began construction of a large modern building in Alipasini Most, near Sarajevo, in which will be concentrated the knitting industry of Bosnia-Herzegovina. The "Majevica" textile mills from Brcko and Sarajevo will be transferred here. Building should be completed by the end of April, and in May the transfer should be completed, with the factory working at full capacity in June. A general overhaul of all equipment from both factories will be made, eliminating this bottleneck to production. An advantage of the new location is steady workers, for female workers from Sarajevo will be used. The productive capacity of the equipment will remain the same, but better organization of work is expected to result in one fourth greater production than in the past in Sarajevo and Brcko.

Remaining enterprises of the textile industry are being mechanized and bottlenecks eliminated. Also, during the 5 years, 149 million dinars are expected to be invested in improving workers' living conditions. Apartment houses capable of caring for all workers employed in the combine and their families will be built in Sanica. Half of the first group of nine large apartment buildings now under construction are under roof. The remaining buildings will be completed along with the construction of the combine. Besides the combine, only the most necessary apartment space will be built in Vrancici for the most needy skilled workers employed by the combine. Apartments for the remaining workers will be provided by expansion in Mostar and Vrapcici.

50X1-HUM

- 2 -

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THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

SOURCE Slovenski Porocvalec.PRODUCES VACCINE AGAINST HOG CHOLERA

Every year, 300,000 - 400,000 hogs die of hog cholera in Yugoslavia. The disease is most widespread in the Vojvodina, Croatia, and Serbia. There are fewer cases in Slovenia.

The "Vetserum" Institute in Kalinovica, near Zapresic, is now producing crystal-violet vaccine. Vaccines against hog cholera are made using blood serum from healthy hogs which have not been vaccinated against the disease [sic]. From 300 to 400 hogs can be vaccinated with [the product off] 1,500 cubic centimeters of blood from a 60-kilogram hog. Vaccine-producing hogs ordinarily would have been bred in Croatia, but as this republic is almost completely infected with hog cholera, they will be bred on Slovenian state farms which are not infected with the disease.

Slovenian state farms deliver an average of 500 vaccine-producing hogs per month to the "Vetserum" Institute. This year, the institute will produce sufficient hog-cholera vaccine to satisfy all Yugoslav needs. It is estimated that the spread of this disease will be stopped this year.

The quality of the new vaccine is very good, and therefore it will be exported to countries where hog cholera is prevalent.

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- 1 -

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